The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 780—Third Year. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864. Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favour,	... ...	12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers,	...	7 „

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favour,	... ...	12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers	...	7 „

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNED and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of
THE NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone
Athy
Ballina
Balinasloe
Boyle
Carlow
Carrickmacross
Carrick-on-suir
Cashel
Castlerea
Charleville
Clonakilty
Clonmel
Cork
Dublin
Dungarvan
Ennis
Enniscorthy
Fermoy
Galway
Kanturk
Kells
Kilkenny
Killarney
Kilrush
Kingstown
Limerick
Lismore
Listowel
Longford
Loughrea
Macroom
Mallow
Middleton
Mitchelstown
Moate
Mountmellick
Mullingar
Nenagh
Newcastle
County Limerick
New Ross
Rathkeale
Roscommon
Roscrea
Thurles
Tipperary
Tralee
Tuam
Waterford
Wexford
Wicklow

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
„ Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
„ Felize Llavallol.
„ Eduardo Lumb.
„ Ambrosio P. Lezica.
„ Enrique Tomkinson.
„ Mariano Casares.
„ Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Sheep—Sheep—Sheep.

The undersigned offers his services in buying or selling Sheep, to transport them to any part of the Provinces or Banda Oriental. He has always on hand, for sale, Sheep of the very best class: Rams, both Negrette and Rambouillets. Applications at his house, Calle Chile, No. 188, will be promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

1 m a 19 JAMES McBRITTAIN.

Washington.

To aid the Sanitary Commission of the United States of North America, and the Relief Fund of the wounded Prussian and Austrian Soldiers, I intend to sell Photographic Views of the City of Washington, &c., large and small, the benefit of which equally divided.

C. ROEVER,
1 m a 19. Calle San Martin, No. 19.

ALE AND PORTER.

Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.
Superior Allsopp's Strong Ale in quarts.
Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.
Superior strong Draught Ale in hogshead.
Superior Pale do do in do.
„ Bitter do do in barrels.
„ Burton do do in kilderkins.
A cask of Alsa Ale always on tap at Nuttall's Store,
No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. a 18 x m

Waggons

For moving chattels, receiving commissions of all kind of moving, arming and disarming chattels.

Apply at the German Carpentery, Calle San Martin, No. 420; or at Fabric of Carriages, Calle Bolivar, Nos. 152 and 154. 1 m j 27

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000l Sterling,

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed	... ...	6 per cent.
Charged	... ...	12 „

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days	...	7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS, STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head-offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £700,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries including over 98 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1862 shews that "all the property of the Co. amounting to £816,070 is real and substantial property:" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

MESSRS. H. A. GREEN AND Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shews an annual revenue of £260,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN AND Co., Ship-brokers,
85 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. N. J.

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commissions,
WILLIAM MATTI & CO.,
30—Cangallo—30.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer
CORRIENTES
Will leave every Monday and Friday, and returns every Sunday and Wednesday.

FOR ROSARIO,
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas—voyage by the Parana de las Palmas taking Cargo and Passengers—the Nat. Steamer
PAVON,
Captain Price,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'Clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORCITAS,
Leaves the "Boca de las Nueve Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR,
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after the arrival of the Pavon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES.
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Cassilla de la Esquina Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, August 30th, and returns on Friday, 9th September.

FARES.

	Pats.		Pats
Montevideo (cabin).....	8	Santa Fe, do.	24
Zarate.........	4	Parana, do	
San Pedro, do.......	8	La Paz, do.........	32
Obligado, do.......	10	La Esquina, do......	36
San Nicolas, do	12	Goya, do...........	40
Gualeguay, do........	16	Bella Vista, do.......	41
Rosario, do........	16	Empedrado, do.......	48
San Lorenzo, do.......	18	Corrientes, do.......	52
Diamante, do.......	20		

Deck Half Price.

FREIGHTS.

	Dols.		Dols.
Montevideo, per ton...	4	Parana	10
Rosario.........	6	La Paz	
San Nicolas.........	6	Bella Vista	
Corrientes.........	12	La Esquina	
The Uruguay Ports.....	10	Goya	

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
MARQUES DE OLINDA,
Captain Hipólito de S. Betincourt, leaves on 18th Sept.

FARES.

	Pats.		Pats.
San Nicolas........	16	Corrientes........	60
Rosario	20	Asuncion........	80
Parana........	28	Corumba........	132

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the abovementioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS.
D 3 x No. 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

British Hotel,

96—PIEDAD—96.

Monthly Board, Five Hundred Dollars.

Breakfasts from Half-past Seven till Twelve o'Clock.

Dinners from Four to seven.

Tea and Suppers, either warm or cold, from Eight to Twelve at night.

Game and Poultry are always to be found ready within ten minutes when called for.

Dinners supplied to any part of the town at moderate prices. j 22 40 p

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA.								REGRESO.							
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	9 45	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11	de la manana
2	11 40	11 50	12 15	12 35	12 50	1	......	2	11 30	11 45	11 55	12 15	12 35	12 45	......
3	1 25	1 55	2	2 20	2 35	2 45	de la tarde	3	1 15	1 30	1 40	2	2 20	2 39	de la tarde
4	4 30	4 40	5 5	5 25	5 40	5 50	......	4	3	3 15	3 25	3 45	4 5	4 15	.....
5	......	7 50	7 55	8 15	8 30	8 40	de la noche	5	6 15	6 30	6 40	7	7 20	7 30	de la noche

DIAS FERIADOS.

IDA.								REGRESO.							
Tren.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
1	10	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 5	11 15	de la manana	1	7 50	8 5	8 15	8 35	8 55	9 5	de la manana
2	1 30	1 40	2 5	2 25	2 40	2 50	de la tarde	2	12	12 15	12 25	12 45	1 5	1 15	de la tarde
3	4 15	4 35	4 45	5 05	5 20	5 30	......	3	4	4 15	4 25	4 45	5 05	5 15	......

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Salidas.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			
	1°	2°	3°	4°
Parque	8-	10-	3-30	4-30
11 Setie'bre	8-10	10-10	3-40	4-40
Almagro	8-15	10-15	3-45	4-45
Caballito	8-20	10-20	3-50	4-50
Flores	8-25	10-25	3-55	4-55
Floresta	8-30	10-30	4-	5-
San Martin	8-45	10-15	4-15	5-15
Moron	9-	11-	4-30	5-30
Merlo	9-20	—	4-50	5-50
Moreno	9-30	—	5-	6-
Lujan	10 20	—	5-45	—

Regresos.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			
	1°	2°	3°	4°
Lujan	—	8-15	—	4-10
Moreno	7-30	9-30	—	5-
Merlo	7-40	9-40	—	5-10
Moron	8-	10-	2-	5-30
San Martin	8-15	10-15	2-15	5-45
Floresta	8-30	10-30	2 30	6-
Flores	8-35	10-35	2-35	6-5
Caballito	8-40	10-40	2-40	6-10
Almagro	8-45	10 45	2-45	6-20
11 Setie'bre	8-50	10-50	2-50	6-25
Parque	9-	11-	3-	6-30

DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.					
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°
Parque	7-	8-	10-	12-	2-	4-
11 Setie'bre	7-10	8-10	10-10	12-10	2-10	4-10
Almagro	7-15	8-15	10-15	12-15	2-15	4-15
Caballito	7-20	8-20	10-20	12-20	2-20	4-20
Flores	7-25	8-25	10-25	12-25	2.25	4-25
Floresta	7-30	8-30	10-30	12-30	2-30	4-30
San Martin	7-45	8-45	10-45	12-45	2-45	4-45
Moron	8-	9-	11-	1-	3-	5-
Merlo	—	9-20	—	1-20	3-20	5-20
Moreno	—	9-30	—	1-30	3-30	5 30
Lujan	—	10-20	—	2-20	—	6-20

Regresos.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.					
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°
Lujan	—	8-40	—	12-40	—	4-10
Moreno	7-30	9-30	—	1-20	—	5-30
Merlo	7-40	9-40	11-40	—	—	5-45
Moron	8-	10-	12-	2-	4-	6-
San Martin	8-15	10-15	12-15	2-15	4-15	6-15
Floresta	8-30	10-30	12-30	2-30	4-30	6 30
Flores	8-35	10-35	12-35	2-35	4-35	6-35
Caballito	8-40	10-40	12-40	2-40	4-40	6-40
Almagro	8-45	10-45	12-45	2-45	4-45	6-45
11 Setie'bre	8-50	10-50	12-50	2-50	4-50	6-50
Parque	9-	11-	1-	3-	5-	7-

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—

In hard dollars,	...	229,142 dols.
In paper currency	...	370,000 „

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
„ Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
„ Antonio Marco del Pont.
„ Jacobo Paravicini.
„ Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
„ J. A. Fernandez.
„ L. B. Wilcke.
„ Mariano Billinghurst.
„ Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received; to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, allowing great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light, with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864. x

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company.

Ports of the Uruguay.

'ERA.'

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at One o'Clock in the afternoon.

This is a most desirable convenience for Persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

		CABIN. Pats.	STEERAGE. Pats.
Higueritas	... ...	6	3
Fray Bentos	... ...	8	4
Gualeguaychu	... ...	9	4½
Concepcion	... ...	10	5
Paysandu	... ...	12	6
Concordia	... ...	18	9
Salto	... ...	18	9

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'Clock, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

British Steamer 'FAIRY,'

This fine, fast-sailing, beautiful Steamer will leave this for the Ports of the Uruguay every TUESDAY, at Twelve a.m., and every SATURDAY, at Half-past Four in the Afternoon,

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

TARIFA.

		Pats.	
Montevideo	... ...	8	Steerage, Half Price.
Martin Garcia	... ...	4	
Higueritas	... ...	6	
Fray Bentos	... ...	8	
Concepcion del Uruguay		10	
Roman	... ...	10	
Paysandu	... ...	12	
Concordia, Salto	... ...	18	

Metallic—Gold, ¼ per cent.; silver, ½ per cent.

Freights—10 pats. per ton of 40 feet, or 80 arrobes

No Passengers allowed on board without their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will have to pay one patacon extra.

Parcels received in the Agency up to Sunset the day previous to leaving, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock the day of sailing.

Agency Calle Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE

Important to Sheep Farmers.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing, that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country.

The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal Estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.

The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.

No true Sheep Farmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.

a 1 CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER,
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, 6th May, 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

1 m a 2 (Signed) "ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."

TO LET.

Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with an English family having no children. 134 Calle Chile. 1m, A13.

HOTEL HARMONIA,

124—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—124.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH
COOKERY.

Breakfast from Eight till Twelve o'Clock.

Dinner from Four to Six.

Suppers from Seven till Twelve at night.

Every Sunday Mock-turtle Soup.

Lodging and board monthly, $800.

Board, $500.

Served in extra dining-rooms, $600.

LEON LOMSJSORD, Landlord.

A24. 6p.

For Sale.

The yellow house situated at the entrance of the Boca road, with a piece of land adjoining it. For further particulars apply at the quinta next Mr. Billinghurst's tile yard at any hour.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Good General Servant for a small English family. A preference given to a girl who speaks Spanish and English.

Apply at Calle las Piedras, No. 253.
a 26 3 p

ALBUM ARGENTINA,

Containing 12 Views of the principal parts of the City and Public Buildings, for Sale at Mr. Morta's Library, in front of the College Church. a 26 3 p

SPRING NOVELTIES.

On Monday, 29th inst., a choice and beautiful variety of the newest materials for Ladies' Dresses, will be ready for inspection at the

English Drapery Establishment,
61—CORRIENTES—61.
a24, 12p.

TO BARRAQUEROS AND OTHERS.

A young Man, of good standing, seeks employment in a first-rate house or barraca, as Clerk. Apply to No. 80, Calle Cangallo. A24. 15p.

WANTED

A comfortable House with five or six rooms, not distant more than eight squares from the Plaza. Apply at this office 'Americus.' 6 p a 24

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that a school recently opened under the name of Anglo Porteño has no connection whatever with the old established school of that name. The Colegio Anglo Porteño is still conducted at Maipu, No. 205, where it will remain. There are accommodations for a few more pupils of both day scholars and boarders.

ANN S. SMITH.
a 24, 6 p

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Servant Girl in a small family, where but little work is required. One who speaks English and Spanish preferred. Apply at No. 339 Calle Peru.
a 34, 3 p

WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man seeks a situation in an English house in the wholesale or retail grocery, provision or hardware business, having a thorough knowledge of the wool, hide, skin and leather trade; can keep books or assist most satisfactorily; and first class reference in this city can be given. Apply 25 and 27 Defensa, for J. K. L. a 24, 6 p

MR. BAYNTUN

Begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that the Musical and Dramatic Recital will positively take place on Monday Evening next, at Half-past Eight, in the Salon of the Calle Peru, No. 290.

Tickets to be had at Mackern's Library, Foreign Club, and Cranwell's Chemist, Calle de la Reconquista.
a 26, 3 p

WANTED.

A respectable intelligent English youth who can write a good hand, and who has sufficient knowledge of Spanish to be able to copy accounts in that language, may meet with temporary employment by applying at the office, No. 1 Calle Cuyo. a27, 3p

Subscription to the "Standard"
$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."—*Cicero.*

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

LAND PURCHASES.

As many of our country friends are thinking of investing in lands, and as too often our confiding fellow countrymen are swindled in the most wholesale manner, we feel it our duty to offer a word of advice to foreigners on this subject.

First of all the safest purchase is that of "enfiteusis," or squatter's rights, and this is simply because it is the cleanest. The right of possession is the only title sold. That right has to be respected by the Government since the law of the land expressly defines it; but the plan of paying to the occupant not only the value of the "enfiteusis" but also the price charged by Government, is alike unnecessary as it is dangerous. The purchaser of the right to Government land should only pay the amount stipulated for that right, and should bear in mind that the owner of that right is not always the occupant of the land. We have known instances where the reputed owner in enfiteusis had no legal right whatever to the land, as the right in enfiteusis may have been previously sold, or may have merged owing to the occupant having failed to comply with the conditions expressed by law.

Foreigners when purchasing should be careful to consult a respectable lawyer, and not to confide to escribanos or brokers. Above all they should never pay one dollar until the land is delivered and measured, else they will find to their cost the insurmountable difficulties attending these two most necessary steps after even five hundred dollars of the purchase money is let go.

Owing to the peculiarity of the laws in this country, although there may be but one occupant on a piece of Government land, there may be fifty persons who have a saleable interest in that right. Such a right under English law could only be owned by the actual tenant, but Buenos Ayres is not England, and not unfrequently fifteen children of a sister of the man who lives on the land in question are legal heirs to the saleable interest in an enfiteusis right; on the other hand, the land which an Irishman in his simplicity is bargaining for, with probably his own landlord, belongs to the Government, and the right of enfiteusis is held by some fashionable clerk in the Topographical Department who has privately denounced it. Possession at home is nine-tenths of the law, but here, for the purpose of sale, it is absolutely nothing, and we advise our friends who think of investing in Government lands to regard all the people who offer lands for sale with the greatest distrust; and in fact to believe that no man has the right to sell a square yard of land until he proves to the satisfaction of a respectable lawyer his title.

Now, in the purchase of private property, that is to say lands which do not belong to the Government, but to private individuals, our camp friends must be more particular in the selection of a lawyer than in anything else, for as the majority of the landed proprietors are by marriage or otherwise connected with our lawyers, it is possible that the man who offers to sell the land is first cousin to the lawyer of the purchaser; it is very probable therefore that if there are any defects in the title the lawyer or the purchaser will not see them until the latter attempts to take possession.

We will not go so far as to say that there is no such thing as title in the country, but there are so many defective titles that foreigners cannot be too circumspect, as too often it happens that the purchase of an estancia is but the getting into a lawsuit, out of which there is no escaping.

If we may be allowed to recommend any one lawyer more than another to our countrymen, a careful good man, who has given satisfaction to all who have retained him, we would say to our camp friends, consult Dr. Navarro Viola, every one who has ever engaged his services speaks in the highest terms of him. But above all things no matter who or what lawyer may be employed, let us impress on our readers the necessity of *great delay about paying the money.* The slower a man is about paying either the broker or the escribano, or the seller, the sooner will he get into possession of his purchase. Any of our friends who think of purchasing would do well to consult us, for although we are not in the business, still more than once we have saved a subscriber from being victimized, as some of them can bear witness. Our sole object is to do good, and keep our countrymen from being swindled by sharpers. Nothing pains us more than to see any of our friends hanging about the escribanos, offices or loitering at the foot of the Cabildo stairs. If our friends will only be advised by us they will have the escribanos and brokers waiting on them at their hotels, instead of vice versa. Remember friends in the making a purchase; so long as you hold the money you are on the right side, but the moment you part with it, lands, deeds, posession, in fact every thing is manaña.

PURCHASERS AXIOMS.

No man has a right to sell the property he lives on until the lawyer approves his title.

The majority of titles are defective.

Every old proprietor has two hundred heirs, and they must all join in the conveyance.

When a seller is in a hurry for the money, something is wrong.

Government title the best, because the government has no children &c.

Everything neighbors of the land say believe.

Everything sellers say, doubt.

No measurement as good as one's own, and therefore believe one's own surveyor.

Private estancias extremely dangerous.

The majority of them mortgaged.

Mortgages secret things, and very hard to find out.

Delivery of title deeds nothing.

Possession of the land something.

Measurement, registry of title, and squatters everything.

Never believe a land purchase a bargain.

Doubt all the brokers' statements.

Pretend to every one to be extremely hard up for money.

Title to private property very questionable, if not as clear as crystal for one hundred years.

Sellers extremely wide awake.

Purchasers invariably nervous and foolish.

When the puestos are up, the sheep on the land, title deeds approved, and land measured by own surveyor, money to be paid.

Never deposit purchase money in Bank or elsewhere—a dangerous dodge; great difficulty in getting it back.

If the purchase gets into the courts throw up land, bargain and everything else, and leave for the camp. Drive sheep to Santa Fe, and confer with Mr. Wheelwright.

THE JERKED BEEF QUESTION.

It having been discovered that the niggers in Cuba and Brazil are unable to consume all the jerked beef which we manufacture, efforts have been made to introduce our beef on the European markets. In England, Ireland and Scotland the beef has proved a decided failure, simply because it was all rotten. In France there are still a few who who believe the thing may pay. In Germany one consignment has arrived, and led to the greatest expectations.

There cannot be the remotest doubt that the Argentine Republic is one of the most favoured countries on the face of the globe, for the breeding of cattle. We have this fact proved by history, and it only remains to be decided whether with proper care we could not besides supplying the shoemakers of Europe with leather, also feed the combined navies of England, France, and Russia with our beef.

We export millions and millions of hides, and yet the meat of the animals from which these hides are taken is a matter of secondary importance. The reason of this is simply that hides require little trouble in salting, whilst beef decays and rots, from the carelessness of the curing system, and the negligence of our saladeristas. Now we have no hesitation in saying that if the pork dealers of Cincinnati and San Luis were as lazy and slovenly in their business as our saladeristos, the prime mess pork which is to be found in every port and almost in every vessel on the seas would be utterly unknown.

We leave it to others more experienced than ourselves to decide the relative values of pork and beef, but we adhere to the conviction that if proper means were resorted to, and proper care taken, the Argentine preserved beef might become one of the first staples on the globe.

Why is it that to this hour we can only export beef for niggers?

Why is it that in this country a score or two of saladeros can only be maintained, when cattle increase in greater proportion here than in any other spot on the known globe?

Is it that we want capital? No.

Is it that we want a market? No.

It is, readers, that we want, first, better beef; and, secondly, a better system in curing it.

It is a melancholy reflection to think that our exports are so limited, because our negligence is so great; and yet such is really the case. We export wool, because it is one of the rawest of staples, and necessitates neither labour nor art to perfect. We export dry hides in shiploads, because the veriest gaucho knows how to stake them. We export salted hides, because the rudest artizan can cure them. But our beef is a drug, and only fit for niggers. Why? Because we cannot afford time, and lack the skill to cure it

Can any reasonable man suppose that if we could manufacture prime mess beef as well as our American friends do pork, that we could not find a market for it in Europe? We tell the qeople of this country that the grandest staple of the River Plate is beef, and that it is their ignorance and want of care which makes them overlook it.

If instead of Spaniards or Argentines this country was populated by Americans, think you reader that beef would be thrown away in quintals or boiled down for grease—why the forests of the Gran Chaco would be insufficient to make shooks for our exporters.

When, oh when will our adopted fellow countrymen awake to the great importance of this question! Our politicians boast about the fine wools of Buenos Ayres and the system of refining the breeds of sheep which are adopted by all, but we tell them that "wool is a luxury, beef a necessity;" and that if our native estancieros were as careful in refining the breed of horned cattle as the foreign sheep-farmers are in improving their wool, every packet that enters this port would bring to us heavy gold remittances, the ships that arrive in port would be insufficient to carry our exports, and we would then, indeed, be on the high road to national prosperity and independence.

We hear from all quarters that preserved beef shipments don't pay, but why don't they pay? Because two-thirds of the beef exported arrives in Europe in such a state as even to create repugnance amongst the starving. Barrels of beef have arrived which have been thrown overboard before entering the port, owing to the effluvium

To our mind, a new industry, such as the exportation of beef to Europe, deserves the most decided protection from our legislature; no export duties should be charged, and a premium paid by the Government for every quintal shipped. If these measures were adopted there would be every prospect of the business being successful. We implore of our colleagues to take this matter up, and abandon all those nonsensical questions which at present occupy the native press. Cows are selling, al corte, at $80 mjc, when, if the interests of the country were properly attended to, they would be worth at least double that sum.

To enable us to export preserved or salt beef, it is essential that our estancieros begin by refining the breed of cattle, that on every rodeo in the country English bulls are to be found, that our saladeristas give over the gaucho system of charque, or drying the beef the way at present carried on, that experienced curers be brought out, and that more value should be attached to the beef of the animal than to the hide, and finally, that our Governments, both Provincial and National, protect and foster the industry; instead of taxing it, offer premiums for its perfection. Paraguay, with care and diligence, converts the chips and leaves of a tree into a magnificent staple, and we, with millions of cows, cannot make our beef a staple.

The Baron Von Gulich, Prussian Chargo d'Affaires to the three River Plate Republics, has sent from Asuncion a letter, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Montevideo, relative to the creation of a new market for preserved beef in Berlin. The 'Plata' gives with the letter a translated extract from a Prussian journal, kindly forwarded by Baron Von Gulich, who says:—

"The samples of River Plate beef, salted and in brine, have not turned out well, but we have news from Berlin of some preserved beef from the estancia San Juan (Colonia), exported to Messrs. Lahusen of Bremen, which gives room to hope that this article will soon be in great demand in Germany."

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT.

Every year beef is getting dearer in Germany, and the poor begin to find such difficulty in procuring meat, that we think it time to call public attention to River Plate beef, which is now becoming a staple article of import in England, and is produced from those numerous troops of cattle, formerly killed only for the hides. Messrs. Lahusen, of Bremen, have made successful experiments with a lot which was put in water for 24 hours, and thus freed of the bitter taste caused by the pickle. Experienced judges have declared it wholesome and nourishing food. The price of a barrel of this salted beef, containing 245 lbs. gross weight, or 185 lbs. nett, is about 15 Prussian thalers (50 shillings), so that it comes to about 2½ silver grossen (3½d.) per lb., a price so reasonable as to merit the attention of the poor, and render it suitable for hospitals and other charitable institutions.

THE CRIMINALS OF DOLORES.

We take things very coolly in Buenos Ayres; perhaps it is all for the better, but there is no doubt that the recent barbarities committed in Dolores would, in any country in Europe, have cost the offenders their lives, or the Ministry its tenure of office.

In an evil hour the enemy of mankind took his seat at the Municipal board of Dolores, determined to play for no less a stake than the blood of innocent men, and the souls of the Corporation. Satan hates the Basques more than any other class of men, because their exemplary conduct and habits of industry tend to weaken his hold on the victims of sloth, gambling, and other vices, with which he recruits his ranks.

It was proposed to build a church such as would have no equal in the Republic, and a letter was sent to Governor Saavedra, asking for a trifling subsidy of *a million dollars mjc,* the ingenuity of the Municipality being sufficient for the rest. It is right to say that the Governor thought the designs for this village church extravagantly magnificent, the subsidy demanded being clearly enough, without any other funds, to build two suitable temples for the worship of the Most High; and in a country like this it is desirable to erect as many churches as possible, not to expend enormous sums injudiciously on one edifice. The subsidy was not granted, so the santified Municipality determined to raise the wind in another manner. The generosity of the people being inadequate for the gigantic work, a ready expedient was hit on, the wise counseller of the lower regions pointing to the Basques, who supply that village with charcoal and firewood; and a tax of ten to forty dollars per cart-load was at once decreed.

Of course this attempt at highway robbery was a flagrant violation of all law, and the Municipality might as well have ordered a property-tax on the Irish sheep-farmers, or authorised the Justice of the Peace to impound all the shop-keepers till they made up a contribution of a million dollars. This would solve the financial difficulty, make up for the niggard policy of Governor Saavedra, and build the church.

The Basques, like all the Celtic race, are eminently religious, but they would not be robbed under any plea; and manfully refused obedience to the ukase of these petty tyrants. The laws of the republic are supposed to guarantee life and property, and every man is justified in defending his own, be the aggressor an alcalde, a policeman or even a Governor. But what Queen Victoria, or the Emperor Napoleon durst not attempt, the Justice (!) of Dolores was resolved to execute, in defiance of republican institutions, the rights of property, and the Constitution.

The Basques were summoned before the august tribunal whose acts henceforward were entirely guided by the Spirit of Evil: they consented to pay if shewn any law or Governor's decree to that effect. The treachery of the serpent of Eden came to the aid of the authorities. The Basques were ordered to retire home peaceably and that the Municipality would take their complaint into its gracious consideration. Meantime the tiger's thirst for blood was abroad, and the National Guards were called out at beat of drum, Satan leading the way to a house distant about half a league where six of the poor Basques were resting, on their homeward route. The valiant soldiers almost without notice fired on the unarmed Basques: several were wounded, one was killed. The former were taken prisoners and are still in close confinement; the corpse of Nicolas Delarreguy as it lay on the ground was such a temptation to one of the ferocious murderers that he caught the hair of the head and drew forth his knife to cut the throat, when a comrade less savage detained his arm.

This treacherous murder caused such a sensation that the town of Dolores was thrown into the greatest terror, and the shops were shut, as in a state of siege. The indignation against the assassins vented itself in an energetic protest to Government signed by 300 of the most respectable residents, but we have not yet seen Governor Saavedra's reply.

When the truth of the affair was known in this city, the official organ of the National Government declared that the authorities of Dolores had first sought to plunder the Basques, in disregard of all law, and then followed up by murdering them. The "Pueblo," a paper which strenuously aids the foreign press in decrying abuses, arraigned the authorities as "cold-blooded assassins," (asesinos aleves). The French paper and "Standard," denounced the massacre and its authors, with honest indignation.

But there have not been wanting two journals to adopt the old tactic of screening crime, no matter how diabolical; and the "Nacional" and "Tribuna," far from shedding even a crocodile tear over the Basques, say "serve them right." These prejudiced organs of public opinion pretend that it is a question of elections, and that the Basques attempted to overturn the Justice of Peace, because a Crudo. To shew how false this is, we have only to remind them that the Basques were not the aggressors, and have been shot down, unarmed, for simply refusing an unjust demand.

It is not the Basques who are on their trial, since they have acted aright throughout, but it remains with Governor Saavedra to wipe out this bloody stain, by causing the murderers to be tried and shot, leaving the theoretical question of Capital Punishment for after consideration. The matter is in the hands of the French Minister, who will stand no nonsense in the way of *Sumarios.* For once, let the Governor of Buenos Ayres make an example of official criminals, and shew both gauchos and foreign nations that whoever outrages the law must suffer. We fear that Señor Saavedra lacks firmness, and the consequence will be fatal.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Sunday in Buenos Ayres is rather a dull day, as there is no Bolsa, and the clubs are deserted. Many people take a run out to the country, in the vain hope of recreation, but as we have not a decent suburb or public park, these Sunday morning excursions are fatiguing and expensive. The town is full of strangers, who look into the 'Standard' to know where to go to. Belgrano, the town without trees, the charming nandubay post and wire-fenced villa is the only place that offers any temptation, as it has an English hotel where the excursionist can at least count on getting a good dinner at a moderate figure. Mr. Deacon is "mine host," and a worthy fellow he is too, but if our friends go out on horseback, they must take care not to gallop in the streets, for Mr. Oliver, the judge, is always asking *for more.* The Lomas de Zamora is also a pleasant little place, and as the roads are good, an exhilirating ride; but there is no good hotel, and one of our friends got put in the stocks all night, only a little while ago, for saying "adios" to a pretty girl on the road. Pedestrians can amuse themselves by strolling down the Southern Railway and inspecting the new station-house which is building in the Plaza Constitucion, or wandering along the odoriferous banks of the Boca de Riachuelo.

Mr. Gowland, the popular auctioneer, has sent us a plan of the Estancia de los Remedios, which will be sold on the 31st inst. Persons who want to inspect it, can see it at our office.

Colon is becoming more Irish than Argentine. On Friday night the house shook with applause, at Briol's 'Kathleen Mavourneen.' It is strange how popular the Irish airs are getting with our Argentine friends. Madame Briol was dressed in green, and looked very well. Lelmi received a great many presents, bouquets, &c.

President Mitre has at last taken up the frontier question. Three first-class cavalry regiments are to be formed, thoroughly equipped, and placed under the command of Colonel Bustos, who, we hear, is the most experienced frontier officer we have.

Yesterday we received a letter from a merchant in Corrientes, who advises us that the next steamer will bring down two thousand arrobes of clean cotton. This is something, after all. Next year, come what will, we must have cotton everywhere.

We hear of a rather unpleasant misunderstanding between an American gentleman and a native newspaper proprietor; the cause of the difference was a disputed wager about Lee and Grant.

The custom-house law went slap bang through Congress this year; the only alteration made we believe is the abolition of the paper and book tax. This is a great boon, and speaks highly for intelligence of our Congress men, who are after all not such a bad set of fellows.

The Fairy took down a very heavy extra mail for the packet.

Mr. Hector Varela has resigned the post of Secretary of the "Circulo Literaro;" the 'Tribuna gives him so much to do that he has not time to discharge the trust.

The French mail is not due to-day, but most people think that she will arrive. Her news is greatly looked for, but we think it hardly probable that the news from America will be so important as both Northerners and Southerners believe.

Mr. Wells, the celebrated Æronaut, we understand proposes giving a lecture on Ballooning, in aid of the funds of the Asilo de Mendigos. We understand that he has asked the saloons of the Circulo Literario, which we believe will be given him, in pursuance of a standing rule to this effect.

Dr. Fitzsimons, of the Irish College in Flores, we understand has acceded to the request of the Library Committee to give a lecture shortly. We have not heard the subject.

Mr. Cazon has introduced a new sweeping rule: householders will henceforward have to sweep the street in front of their houses twice a week — on every Tuesday and Friday.

The new steamer building at Mr. Marshal's, in the Boca, will be finished and ready to run in the River on the 1st of October. We believe she will be called "La Estrella."

For want of space we are obliged to hold over until Tuesday morning a sound, sensible leading article of the "Nacion Argentina," on the murder of the Basques in Dolores. The noble sentiments expressed in the article in question reflect the greatest credit on the talented editor. Every foreigner in the country, no matter what his nationality, should support the "Nacion Argentina."

MUNICIPAL SWINDLING.

Mr. Augustus Horney has appealed to the Federal Court against the Municipality of San Luis, for a matter exactly identical with that which has recently been attended with bloodshed at Dolores. The petitioner is a German, resident in the town of Renca, carrying on a large business in the exportation of produce, and the Municipality has thought fit to assume the attributes of the National Congress, and order a local export tax. This is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and Mr. Horney has been already robbed to the amount of $4,942, silver.

It seems the Governor forgot to make out a Budget for 1863, and is therefore unable to levy the property-tax (Contribucion Directa); under the pretext of Municipal dues, he imposes an export tax, which is neither devoted to municipal ends, nor sanctioned by the Legislature. So arbitrary is this measure that the Governor has returned him $700 of the forced contribution "in consideration of friendly sentiments." In San José del Morro there are four merchants who export largely, and yet not a dollar has been levied in their case. We see, therefore, that Mr. Horney has been victimized in the most outrageous manner, and this is the more lamentable, as he is one of the most enterprizing men in the Republic, having branch-houses in all the country towns of San Luis, besides several estancias, tanneries, and other industrial establishments.

In the late civil wars, his houses and properties have been sacked more than once, the authorities lending him no assistance or protection, but rather eating up his substance with patents, fees, duties, etc. The new Municipal tax of 15 per cent. on hides is so monstrous that he relies on the justice of the Federal Court to return him the amount already exacted and free him from such oppression. He is ready to pay the export tax ordered by law, or any fair charges, but there is no reason why he should be plundered by the Government of San Luis in the same manner as he has been by the Chacho and other freebooters.

The question is a very serious one, and if some limit be not put to these municipal tax-makers, every industrious foreigner will be frightened out of the country.

LATEST FROM SAN LUIS.

The Federal Judge has prohibited the tax levied on Mr. Horney, as illegal. The Governor has ordered his officials not to mind the Federal Judge, but to continue the tax — or robbery!

Viva la Republica!

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The 'Orden of Jujuy,' July 24th, reports that province progressing favorably. The Government, in union with that of Salta, is making high-roads to unite both cities, which will be concluded in two months.

Private letters from Salta, 2nd inst., announce the election for Governor then going on, an immense majority being in favor of D. Cleto Aguirre, who will name D. Francisco Ortiz his Prime Minister. The Government has ordered the 'Tribunal of Commerce' to take a list of the merchants of the place. A decree was passed on July 15th to close the 'Libre' printing office, and send in pursuit of the editor, D. José Araoz, who had made his escape. Sor. Figuerroa, one of the candidates for Governor, has retired from the field. The new paper 'Actualidad' was edited by Dr. Aguirre, but as it advocated his own election, his modesty urged him to throw down the pen.

The 'Norte,' of Santiago, 11th inst., states that the Governor and Bishop are endeavoring to rebuild the Cathedral. D. Meliton Camaño has been named Chief of Police. The province going ahead.

Reports from the frontier of Cordoba and Sta Fé say that Colonel Nelson is fortifying the important position of Sunchales, which will effectually close the line of the Chaco against the Indians.

There is news from San Luis to the 10th inst. Eight caciques with a cortege of forty-two Ranqueles Indians had arrived in that city with terms of peace, already concluded with the Governor of San Luis and ratified by President Mitre's Government. Col. Iseas writes from Villa Mercedes (Fort Constitutional) in the Rio Quinto, under date 11th August, that a Christian woman had just presented herself, having escaped from the 'tolderia' of the Ranqueles Indians, with the news that a number of Chilian Indians arrived at the toldos of the cacique Baigorrita, and were preparing a grand invasion by the next moon, but in what direction is unknown. Circular notices have been sent to the various commanders of forts, putting them on the *qui vive*. It is thought the present treaty with these savages is a farce. Mr. Augustus Horney, a German resident, has raised the same question with the Municipality of San Luis as that of the Basques in Dolores.

ROSARIO.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

Mr. Wheelwright's wharf is now the favorite promenade of the citizens of Rosario on fine evenings; the second vessel is discharging her cargo. The works already concluded (says the 'Ferro-carril') are: 15 miles of earthworks ready for the rails, a wharf where a vessel may unload her cargo in three days, a cutting in the barranca of 65 feet deep, and a machine for hoisting the rails. The declivity is one in five, and a small waggon runs up the steep plane, the wheels fitting in the concavity of the rails which extend from alongside the vessel to the top of the barranca, the car being pulled up by two cables an inch thick, working on screws. The sailors lift out the rails, the engineers' peons place them on the waggons six at a time, the signal is given, and away go the horses, landing the load on top in one minute. This is an invention of Mr. Crandell, which is remarkable both for economy and despatch. The rails and iron-sleepers necessary for 15 miles are already in the River Plate, so that this section will be speedily terminated.

The Legislature of Sta. Fé is busy with the Land Law, the Committee recommending that public lands be rented, not sold: this would be highly injudicious, as settlers always prefer buying out. The judicial authorities will shortly visit Rosario, probably in reference to the late election riots. A new law of stamped paper has been passed. The pavement of the principal streets in Rosario will be concluded by the end of summer. As a sign of the times, we see an advertisement of 20 Tucuman waggons for sale, the owners being alarmed at Mr. Wheelwright's operations. The public schools of Rosario are about to be furnished with Mr. Stone's sets of maps by Colton.

'El Rosario' states there were five killed and forty wounded at the late elections. The outrages at San Lorenzo were of a fearful kind. The 'Club Pueblo' has sent a protest, signed by several hundred citizens, to the Legislature of Sta. Fé. We read that an Englishman has been arrested on the following charge:—He employed a porter to carry his bag from the steamer to the hotel, and having some difficulty about how much to pay, he drew a revolver and fired at the porter, wounding him badly.

SAN NICOLAS.

The '*Eco del Norte*' has an article on the Rosario election riots. A jocose paper called '*El Latigo*' is to appear on Sept. 1st.

PARANA.

'*El Litoral*' 23rd inst., has a severe article against the President of Ecuador for his conduct in the Peruvian question. Not a word about cotton, or local interest. Sig. Crocco runs a weekly coach to Nogoya and Victoria.

CONCEPCION.

The '*Uruguay*' of the 23rd inst., has a long communication from some students relative to the late college riots. A grand Oriental (Banda) drama was to be given in the theatre on the 25th. Sor Debadie has been received as land surveyer.

CORRIENTES.

Dates to the 21st. We postpone news, for want of space.

MONTEVIDEO.

The papers, per Tevere, arrived yesterday, show that we were very unfairly imposed on by two Anglo-Argentine friends, in the report of an arrangement with Flores, stated yesterday.

Thursday was the 39th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence from Brazil and Portugal, but the civic holiday passed off rather flat, owing to the political crisis. The Minister of War returned from Canelones on Tuesday at midnight, with the artillery of that place. On the same night a sharp fire of musquetry and artillery was said to be heard, but the 'Plata' says it was imaginary.

A difficulty, it is said, took place in the Hospital de Caridad, the reverend mother refusing admission to the Russian priest of the Variag, who went to administer the sacraments to his dying countryman, the engineer of the vessel. This was a piece of intolerance, which Catholics in England would be the first to cry down. The Russian Consul, however, denies the affair *in toto*, and quotes a letter from the commander, thanking the hospital for the kindness shown to some of the sailors.

General Juan Saa is named commander of the cavalry. Major Fernandez is not dead, as was reported. There were fireworks at Solis Theatre on the 25th: the Dramatic Company played instead of the Opera.

Private letters from Banda Oriental reached Buenos Ayres yesterday, announcing the advance of Gen. Flores on Mercedes. The papers before us say nothing of it, nevertheless we believe the news is authentic.

RIO NEGRO.

The 'Eco' has dates from Mercedes to the 25th inst. There is no news of the war. The townfolk are sorry to learn that Sor. Meyrelles is about to take his little steamer 'Mercedes' off the Rio Negro, which will be a great loss. Subscriptions are solicited for finishing the church, but the municipality has not tried powder and ball for the purpose, as in Dolores.

GUALEGUAYCHU.

We have the 'Porvenir' of Friday. Sor. Ferreyra has established a tri-weekly coach between Concepcion and Villaguay. Sor Sagastume has resigned command of the battalion of National Guards. The Mauá Bank is in full working order. The theatrical row continues.

135 DOUBLOONS.

We read in the Montevideo papers that the Brazilian Government pays the "Tribuna" 50 ounces, the "Nacion Argentina" 50 ounces, and the "Nacional" 35 ounces, per month, to support the Imperial policy in that country, and wink at the invasion. If this be true, it is a great shame —— that Señor Saraiva forgot the "Standard."

PASSENGERS PER MERSEY.

For Southampton.

Consul Phibbs, Captain Phibbs, M. Cocqueteaux, M. Charles Daireaux, D. Miguel Olivieri.

2nd cabin—George Howgate, Mary Theresa Myers.

For Rio Janeyro.

Walter Dulainy, Ric. Joaq. Pinto.

Deck—Manuel D. Santos, Francisco Ortiz.

Thirty-two boxes bar silver, value £10,000.

HURRAH FOR COTTON.

B. Ayres, August 27th, 1864.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,

I have arrived here, per Pavon, on her last trip down, after an absence of three weeks—the most of the time has been spent in the saddle—looking for land suitable for cotton growing. Some of the parts I have visited are well adapted for cotton, equally so as the Southern States. All that is required is a knowledge of cotton. I have seen cotton growing of different classes, which could be materially improved by a different mode of culture. I have seen hundreds of pounds lying in Parana, grown at Villa Urquiza, by an association of native gentlemen, some of which, by a proper mode of culture, would equal our best Sea-island cotton, if not rival it. There is more cotton grown in this country than what most people are aware of, a great portion of which is made into candlewick, and disposed of along the river, and sent into the interior, where it finds a ready sale at good prices. In Parana the raw cotton sells for four silver rls. a lb., worked into candlewick five rls. There are now a great many who make their living by spinning the raw cotton into candlewick. In my next, I will give you my ideas of the adaptability of the land for growing other crops now grown in the Southern States.

I remain,
Truly yours,
A. S. F.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 27th, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, $449½.

Do sovereigns, 137½.

Patacons fluctuated five centessimos to-day, opening at 28 10, selling subsequently at 28 05, and closing at 28 10. Cash sales 135,863.

TIME SALES.

For Monday	1600	28 10
Wednesday	48,200	28 10
Saturday	11,000	28 05
Sept 30	40,000	27 90
15	6,000	28 —
Oct. 31	13,200	27 85
Nov. 22	7,000	27 85
Dec. 31	5,000	27 80
Sept. 15	6,000	28 —
Oct. 31	4,900	27 85
Sept. 19	3,000	28 —
Oct. 31	8,000	27 85
Sept 15	7,000	28 —
10	10,000	28 05
Dec. 28	3,200	27 80
Oct. 31	8,000	27 85
Sept. 15	5,000	28 —

Total sales, 339,963.

Brokerage, $101 mjc.

The news from Montevideo per 'Tevere' was known on 'change to-day before closing hour. Flores, it was said, was marching on Mercedes. The steamer was delayed, however, to bring up private despatches.

There were no charters to-day; cargoes are scarce, but ships are still scarcer.

A new firm is about to be established, and a new business commenced, which we doubt not will lead to the establishment of a new River Plate staple. On Tuesday we will give further particulars.

REMATE
BY CARLOS RISTORINI.
DE MUEBLES ALEMANES,
En la Casa particular del Señor D. Guillermo Treuscin,
CALLE RIVADAVIA, N. 145,
Entre Florida y Maypu,
El Lúnes 29 de Agosto á las 11 en punto

Principiara el remate, á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de todo el menaje de dicha casa, cuyo pormenor es como sigue.

SALON—Un magnífico piano horizontal nuevo de caobo de la afamada fábrica de 'Baumgarretten y Heins,' uno id de jacarandá rico de poco uso, un lindo sofá de caoba y crin, 12 ricas sillas de caoba talladas y esterilla, dos sillas de brazos id, un sillon de amaca forrado de marroquin, un silloncito de caoba de niño, dos elegantes mesas de caoba para juego, dos ricas mesas de arrimo de jacaranda, una mesa de sala del centro con piedra, mesitas de caoba, cortinados con sus galerias, dos relojes de sobremesa de bronce, un hermoso espejo con marco dorado, rinconeras, un gran cuadro panorama de Hamburgo, un retrato de 'Thalberg,' uno id de 'Malavassi,' dos cuadros finos de la Vírgen y varios otros de mérito, mecheros de platina, candeleros, un zahumador de la China, adornos de porcelana, un muy rico costurero de jacarandá, alfombrado, etc.

DORMITORIOS—Dos lindas camas de caoba alemanas para una persona con colchones de cerda, dos grandes lavatories de caoba, una cama pintada, una cuna de caoba, un hermoso ropero de caoba, uno id de jacarandá, uno de caoba de vidrieras, una mesa de noche, un sofá usado, dos cómodas de caoba, esterados, una estufa, varios cuadros buenos, sillas de esterilla, etc.

COMEDOR—Un hermoso aparador de caoba de tres cuerpos, un gran mesa de caobo sólida para veinte personas, un juego de mesa de porcelana dorada, cristales muy finos; ropa de mesa, un armario, rinconeras de caoba, un filtro.

VINOS FINOS—Del Rhin, de Burdeos y de Jerez.

COCINA—Un bateria de cocina de cobre y demas útiles.

PATIOS—Muchas plantas de mérito entre estas varios jasmines del cabo, tinas, bancos, cajones, varias lámparas, tres palomares con palomas catalanas de la casta grande, una estufa, etc.

EN LOS ALMACENES—Varios escritorios, estantes anchos para efectos, muchas tablas, mesas para muestras, esteras, varanda de escritorio y otros muchos objetos que estarán á la vista.

El remate principiara á las 11 en punto.

COLON THEATRE
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Last performance of the season.
ON SUNDAY, 28TH AUGUST,
LUCIA.
At Eight o'Clock.

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.
BOUFFES PARISIENS.
Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.
Dimanche 28 Aout 1864.
troisieme. Representation du 2eme. abonnement.
PASÇAL ET CHAMBORD.
Comédie en deux actes, mélée de chant par MMrs. Anicet Bourgeois et Brissebarre.
LE CAFE LYRIQUE.
Chansonnett comique par Mr. D'HOTE.
2éme. Representation de
LES 66.
Operette en un acte, Musique D'Offenbach. A 7 heures 1|2.

WANTED.
A smart youth for the drapery trade. Apply at 49 & 51 Defensa. 3p. A28.

INVENTORY
OF THE
REMEDIOS ESTANCIA,

LOT A.

Extent.—599.01 cuadras, with 7,700 yards of (4) wire fencing and ditch.

Two Brick Houses—one of three rooms, straw roof, the other of two rooms and azotea roof.

Three Corrals of pine and wire, with corresponding chiqueros.

A Peach and Paradise Grove—2½ squares in extent, all fenced.

LOT B.

Extent—176.9 cuadras, with 4,500 yards fencing as above.

Two Brick Houses—one of two rooms, azotea roof, the other with one room and straw roof.

Two Corrals—with chiqueros of pine and wire.

LOT C.

1 Brick House, with twenty handsome rooms, some papered and boarded; new roof, lofts, etc.

1 Brick House, 16 yards long, with 2 rooms and loft, azotea roof and corridor.

1 Brick House, for peons, kitchen, sleeping-room, 12 yards long; zinc roof.

1 Wooden House, with shingle roof, for a shepherd.

1 Shed, or galpon, of brick and hard wood, 25 yards long, iron and shingle roof, brick floor.

1 Wooden Shed, with zinc roof, stable, and two rooms.

1 Wooden Shed, 40 yards by 16; Russian pine.

6 Sheep Corrals of timber and wire, with chiqueros.

1 Cattle Corral, with over 600 ñandubay posts and wire, one cuadra in extent.

1 Horse Corral of ñandubay and wire.

1 Quinta, with 10 cuadras of plantation, peach, apple, pear, vine, acacia, paradise, poplar and other trees, the whole fenced and ditched.

1 Pigeon-House, with 1,000 pigeon holes.

1 Potrero, eight cuadras by two, of alfalfa and oats, all fenced and ditched.

2 Gardens of vegetables, with two piletas.

1 Flower-Garden, with choice plants and flowers; casuarinas, eucaliptus, aguaribay, acacias, tilos, and a hot-house with iron frame work.

2 Potreros, or meadows, with 10 cuadras alfalfa, etc. Extent of Lot C, 293 cuadras.

LOT D.

Extent—425.57 cuadras, with 4,500 yards of fencing.

One Brick House—with azotea roof.

Two Sheep Corrals.

LOT E.

Extent—549.84 cuadras, with 4,500 yards of fencing.

Six Brick Huts—three of two rooms each, and three of one room, azotea, shingle and straw roofs.

Six Sheep-Corrals with chiqueros.

LOT F.

Extent—517.6 cuadras, with 18,000 yards of fence, iron posts and ñandubay.

One Brick House, shingle roof, five rooms, two garrets, papered and painted.

Four Brick Houses, azotea, with two rooms and kitchen each.

One Wooden House, with zinc roof.

Three Sheds, Russian Pine; one 90 yards by 16, another 45 by 16; a third, 20 by 12.

Eleven Sheep Corrals, of wire and timber.

Two Meadows, with 20 cuadras of alfalfa, fenced in.

One Quinta of peach, paradise and other trees; also troughs, wells, etc.

NOTE.—Lots A, B, C, D, & E, to be sold in one; F & G in another.

ENGLISH DRAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London-made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA & CO.,

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass-book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P p. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

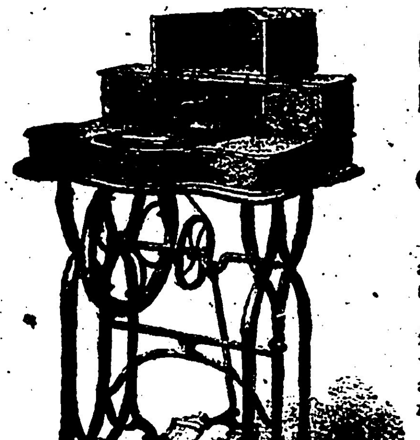
MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,

No. 47 CALLE PERU

PROGRAMME

OF THE

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC RECITAL,

Which will take place on Monday evening, 29th inst., at 8½ o'clock, in the Concert Room of the Colon Theatre.

PART I.

Overture............
Ballad, Mary of Argyle... Nelson.
Scenes from Merchant of Venice.............. Shakspeare.
Grand Duo for Violin & Piano; Soro & Fabiani. DeBeriot.

PART II.

Grand Fantasia with variations for Violin & Piano; "Il Trovatore"......... Verdi.
Ballad, "Thou art so near, and yet so far".......... Reichardt.
Recitation, "The Raven". Poe.
Ballad, "Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye"........

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Mackern, Manager of Foreign Club, and of Mr. Cranwell, Chemist, Calle de la Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, 18 August, 1864.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacras etc.

Corrales portátilas con postes de hierro y tablas.

Mojones de hierro.

Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

Piletas de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.

Maquinas de estirar alambre.

Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

WANTED

A Lad from 14 to 16 years of age, who can speak English, to serve his time to the printing business, in this office

---

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of
Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality;
Ladies, White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Real Welsh Flannels,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;
White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The steamer "UNA" now in port, will sail hence on Monday 5th September at 4 p.m. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating 30 first-class passengers, to whom Captain [illegible] guarantees his usual liberal treatment. The vessel carries an experienced stewardess.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

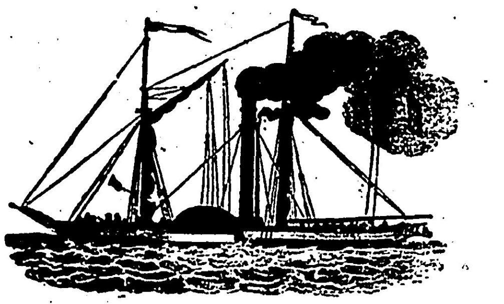
1st Class..........£35.
2nd „ ....£25.
3rd „ ....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class..........[illegible].
2nd „ ....[illegible].
3rd „ ....[illegible].

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., AGENTS,
35 RECONQUISTA.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
GALILEO,	.. 1525	Russell, about	5th September.
KEPLER	.. 1499	Bussell „	5th October.
COPERNICUS	.. [illegible]71	Godsoe „	5th November.
HERSCHEL	.. 1525	Bogart „	[illegible]
NEWTON	.. 1671	—	To follow.
PTOLEMY	.. 1171	—	To follow.

The GALILEO is shortly expected in this port and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing,

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers.

Apply to the Owners' Agents, Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
15 p a 18 Calle San Martin, No. 56.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.
Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.
(Corner of Potosi)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. 1m

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

John Gentles,
WATCHMAKER;
At Urie & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa. 1m, A4

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tacuari to his house 404 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses and lands, collect rents, and as usual houses inspected. a 2, 1 m

---

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.

For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned. Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for *Life Assurance*, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application

Bates Stokes & Co.
55—Maypu—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.

j 29 m.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
JOHN BEST & BROS.
j5, 1 m

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

Estancia for Sale.

By order of Dr. Echeverria, Judge of 1a. Instancia, will be sold by auction, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September in the galleries of the Cabildo, an estancia situate in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front by a league in depth, valued at $900,000 per league, and belonging to the late Mr. Cornelius Garaghar.

For further particulars, apply at the office of D. Tulio Mendez.

By order, August 10th
MANUEL GRANADOS.
1 m, J 11.

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the STANDARD Printing office, No 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. MULHALL